

Allies Gain Half Mile North of Somme; Whole Styr Line Seized by Russians

10,000 CITIZEN POLICE BEGIN PLAGUE FIGHT

Home Defence Street Patrols Enforce Clean Up Rule.

18 MORE DEAD; 95 NEW CASES

Congress Aids City—U. S. Experts Seek Carriers—20,000 Flee City.

One more resource of the city was marshalled yesterday to contend with the outbreak of infantile paralysis, which in less than a month in the five boroughs has killed 200 children.

Acting Police Commissioner Godley called on 10,000 members of the Home Defence League, a force of citizens organized to help the police meet exceptional emergencies, to do active service for the first time. Several hundred of them began last night to accompany patrolmen on their beats, reporting violations of the Sanitary Code and assisting thereby in a general clean-up campaign.

No Check in Epidemic.

No check in the spread of the epidemic is apparent in the illness and mortality figures given out by the Health Department. Ninety-five new cases, eight more than on Friday, and eighteen deaths were reported during the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Every borough felt the touch of the disease. Seventy-four cases were found in Brooklyn, twelve in Manhattan, six in Richmond, two in the Bronx and one in Queens. Brooklyn reported thirteen deaths, Queens three and Manhattan two.

It was estimated by railroad officials that 20,000 children were taken away from New York yesterday, at least four times the normal daily figure half-time of the year. Four thousand half-time tickets were sold at the Grand Central Terminal, 3,000 by the Pennsylvania lines and 3,000 by the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad.

United States Crusade Begins.

The work of the United States Public Health Service in combating the disease and preventing, if possible, its further interstate spread, was begun at a conference in the office of Health Commissioner Emerson. Those present were Commissioner Emerson, State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs, Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, of the United States Service, Dr. C. H. Laxander and J. P. Leake, of the service, and Dr. William H. Park, chief of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Health Department.

It was decided that the United States service should have "carriers" of the disease as its particular problem. Administration problems will be left entirely to the Health Department.

The advisability of making interstate quarantine laws more stringent was also brought up, and it is possible that those persons who have been near children ill with infantile paralysis will be required to get permission from the Health Department before they leave the city.

Dr. Rucker returned a Washington last night to direct from there the government's fight against the epidemic's spread.

Laboratory Work Ready.

Laboratory work by the Federal service will be begun to-morrow in New York. Its headquarters will be in the Health Department building. Dr. Laxander will be at the head of five expert investigators, four of whom have already been detailed. They are Dr. Leake, Dr. Joseph Wilson, Dr. Edward Francis and Dr. Joseph R. Ridlon.

"The United States Public Health Service is not taking a hand in the

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN ALL BOROUGHS

CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Brooklyn	74
Manhattan	12
Richmond	6
Bronx	2
Queens	1

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Brooklyn	13
Manhattan	2
Queens	3

TOTAL CASES (APPROXIMATED).

Brooklyn	757
Manhattan	198
Richmond	51
Queens	19
Bronx	18

TOTAL DEATHS..... 205

MEXICAN RAIDERS SEIZE 3 AMERICANS

Cross Border and Fire Mining Company's Property.

El Paso, Tex., July 8.—Armed Mexicans to-day crossed the border in the Big Bend country, near Boquillas, and raided the property of the Puerto Rico Mining Company and captured three employees of the company, according to a report received here to-night.

American employees of the company fought off the raiders for a time, but finally were forced to run to the hills. After looting the mining company's property the Mexicans set fire to the buildings, including the company store and several homes of employees. It is reported a small band of Mexicans also crossed the border near Terlingua, Tex.

BLANCO, VILLA CHIEF, DIGGS DITCHES FOR U. S.

Commands Gang of Laborers in Pennsylvania Guard Camp.

El Paso, Tex., July 8.—General José Blanco is digging ditches for the 14th Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guardsmen, on border duty here. This became known to-day, when Sergeant Major Fred G. Blair, of the 1st Regiment, of Philadelphia, recognized the distinguished looking Mexican as the famous Villa leader and exile. Blair and Blanco were former members of the 5th United States Cavalry.

VOLUNTEERS PROTECT WRONG "MR. WILSON"

Glens Falls Man Finds It Hard Work to Look Famous.

A tall, slender man wearing glasses and clad in a pepper and salt suit glided into the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and slunk into a chair in the Peacock Alley. Behind him followed several men—unmistakably plainclothes men.

Several men standing near the cashier's desk saw the tall man arrive.

"Geek!" said one of them. "I thought the President was in Washington."

Detective Joseph Smith, of the Waldorf, smiled to himself. He quietly slipped over to the plainclothes men, whispered a few words in their ears and watched while they moved sheepishly away.

BOMB ON CELTIC; PIER GUARD DOUBLED

Explosive Put on Ship Before Trip to England.

Steamship companies are guarding their piers with renewed vigilance, following the discovery of a bomb on the White Star liner Celtic when her last trip. The bomb had been planted in the bilges, and it is thought that the rolling of the ship was relied on to set it off. On the voyage to Liverpool, however, the Celtic experienced calm weather.

On the piers of the Cunard, White Star, French and other lines numerous detectives have been stationed. Every gang of stevedores has working with it a man whose prime duty it is to guard against explosives. No one is allowed on a pier without a permit from the company.

After the discovery of the bomb on the Celtic complaint was made by Great Britain through Ambassador Spring-Rice that the dynamites were again at work in New York Harbor.

VILLA, DEAD OR ALIVE, SAYS WILSON AGAIN

No Withdrawal of Troops Until Bandit Is Disposed of.

MAY DELAY PACT WITH CARRANZA

Washington Is Convinced Bandit Is Leading New Uprising.

Washington, July 8.—"Villa, dead or alive," will again be President Wilson's condition for the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, it was indicated in Administration quarters to-day. Several officials said they were convinced the bandit chief was at the head of the new uprising in Southern Chihuahua and that it was extremely unlikely the President would consent to a final settlement with Carranza until Villa was disposed of.

One high official declared he had talked with a man who had seen Villa not more than six weeks ago, or two months after his reported death.

Major Frank Tompkins, leader of the American forces in the clash with Carranzistas at Parral, reported to the War Department to-day that Villa was alive at the time of the Parral fight and that the American cavalry were only half a day behind him when forced to turn back by the Carranzistas.

This evidence, together with the certainty that a powerful rebel band is operating in the Parral district, seems conclusive, officials hold, that Villa is alive and that the American border is in danger of another Columbus raid as long as he is allowed to roam.

Will Not Consider Withdrawal.

It is almost certain that when Ambassador designate Arredondo approaches Acting Secretary Polk with a proposal for settling the present difficulties he will be told that the United States cannot at present consider on any terms the retirement of the Pershing expedition.

Mr. Arredondo expects to offer his government's proposals on Monday, suggesting the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico, a thorough patrol of the border and an agreement for the pursuit of bandits across the line.

Refusal to withdraw the troops, it is feared, will result in the failure of present efforts to reach an understanding with Carranza. It is understood that the First Chief will refuse to treat on any basis that does not provide definitely for the withdrawal of the United States and make counter proposals which, while unacceptable to Carranza, will at least prolong the negotiations until the Villa question is settled.

It is improbable that Pershing will be ordered to pursue Villa unless the latter raids the border or attacks the outpost of the American expedition. Officials say that even if Villa is alive Pershing would be better able to protect the border by retreating to the American side.

In the meantime plans for financing Carranza's government have been postponed indefinitely. The State Department has no indication of the extent of the Villa uprising and is watching carefully for any sign of defections among the Carranza garrisons.

Obregon Not to Take Field.

Mr. Arredondo said reports that Obregon would take the field against Villa, quitting his Cabinet position, were false. He said the Villa bands were being pursued and that without doubt they would quickly be exterminated.

Pending new developments in the diplomatic situation, army officials are learning military lessons by watching the working out of the National Guard mobilization and the summoning of regular army reservists to the colors.

At the War Department the belief is expressed that more than 90 per cent of the 4,000 to 5,000 regular army reservists called for active duty will report promptly. Publication of the fact that a call has been made, it is thought, will bring most of the men to the front without the delay necessary for each to receive formal notification.

To make certain that other men passing into the reserve at a later time realize the seriousness of their obligation to return to the colors when called, prompt military trials will await any who fail to present themselves.

The effect of the call for reserves probably will operate to suspend all discharges into the reserves for the time being, except for specific causes which unit soldiers for duty.

To Have Reserve of 75,000.

Army officers believe that with the increase of the regular army authorized by the Hay-Chamberlain bill com-

Democracies Weak, Churchill Argues

Former Minister Says Politics Kept Britain from Adequate Preparation, and U. S. Will Have Same Difficulty.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Former First Lord of the British Admiralty.
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[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 8.—No democratic country like Great Britain, the United States or France, with a parliamentary government absorbed in keen political life and active discussion, can plan and prepare an aggressive war. It is only with the utmost difficulty that indispensable measures of defence can be obtained. The United States is experiencing that difficulty to-day.

The British navy can only be maintained at its proper strength by annual wrangles. Even France, dwelling in direct contact upon her frontiers with superior armies, had, it is said, only completed part of the necessary preparations for national defence when the war began.

Parliamentary and party governments are utterly incapable of sitting down in cold blood and preparing by vast effort an offensive war and making all diplomatic and economic policies conform over a long course of years to a supreme military object. The most they can do is to take the minimum defensive precautions. Whether that is a reason for condemning such systems and governments and admiring or imitating opposite systems is an important point to be settled by the war.

Victors' System Will Obtain.

Only final results can prove whether military autocracies or parliamentary governments are more likely—take them for all in all—to preserve the welfare and safety of great nations. If the result is inconclusive, the conflict will be renewed after an uneasy interval, but when an absolute decision is obtained the system of the victors, whoever they are, probably will be adopted to a very great extent by the vanquished.

It is a fashion to write as if the British government were an entirely unconscious of approaching danger or had deep forebodings hidden altogether from a thoughtless nation. In fact, however, neither of these alternatives, taken separately, is true, and yet there is a measure of truth

"DON'T WORRY," SAYS ROCKEFELLER AT 77

Gives Birthday Hints as to How He Keeps Well.

Cleveland, July 8.—"I am well and hearty and wish to extend my felicitations to the people of Cleveland," was the message John D. Rockefeller gave to his secretary to-day on the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth.

The oil king did not celebrate the day formally, but followed his usual routine. In the morning he played golf with Dr. M. F. Biggar, Jr., Captain Levi Schofield, Dr. E. R. Rhodes and Mayor William E. Minshall of East Cleveland at the Forest Hill estate links. He was gratified at winning. His "birthday dinner," served at noon, was a simple meal, consisting mostly of fresh vegetables. In the afternoon he motored into the country.

John D. in discussing his remarkable good health gave out a few rules for keeping healthy. Here are some:

Be moderate in all habits; take plenty of exercise and sleep; eat plain, nutritious food rather than appetizing; drink plenty of water; don't acquire fat; above all, don't worry, as worry destroys blood corpuscles as fast as the heart can turn them out.

SHIRT SLEEVES UPHELD

Reinstatement of Ridgewood Park Teacher Ordered.

Trenton, N. J., July 8.—Reinstatement of Walter C. Davis, exponent of shirt-sleeved pedagogy, as teacher in the Ridgewood Park High School was ordered to-day by the State Commissioner of Education. It was decided that Davis' dismissal was without warning and in violation of his contract.

Mr. Davis was ousted by the local school board on the ground that he had appeared in classroom in his shirt sleeves and that he had only one eye.

Good Picking

Read Adams's smashing story on "Retail-Wholesale" shops, in the Main News Section (Part I); laugh at Hill's cartoons and think over seriously what McGeehan has to say about the militia, in the Tribune Magazine (Part V); look at the fascinating pictures in the Tribune Graphic (Part VI). Or take your pick from this list:

Part I—The Main News Section.	Part IV—Theatres, Music, Children, The Tribune Institute.	Part VI—The Tribune Graphic (two sections of 8 big pages each).
Part II—Sporting Section.	Part V—The Tribune Magazine.	Part VII—Comic Supplement.
Part III—Editorials, Reports, Financial.		

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CZAR'S ARMIES MENACE KOVEL ON THREE SIDES

Austro-German Forces Fall Back to Stochod River.

COSSACKS SABRE MANY FUGITIVES

Eight Villages Taken—Kaiser's Entire Front in Poland Endangered.

London, July 8.—The fury and the rapidity of the Russian advance in Volhynia has forced the Austro-German armies to abandon their entire line along the Styr. They have fallen back to the Stochod River.

Pressing forward with overpowering forces from the fighting zones near Lutsk and Kolki, the troops of General Brusiloff and General Kaledines are now threatening Kovel from three directions. The whole Teuton front in Poland is menaced by the continued success of the Czar's offensive in this sector.

Admission of the withdrawal of the Austro-German lines along the Styr River is made in the official statement issued in Vienna to-day. The Austrian forces were ordered to retreat, according to this statement, because their advanced lines were exposed to a double flanking movement from "hostile forces which have increased from threefold to fivefold superiority."

Eight Villages Taken.

No less than eight important villages along both sides of the railway from Sarny to Kovel were captured to-day by the swiftly moving Russian armies, and more than 2,000 prisoners were bagged.

The fall of strategic positions north and south of the railway paved the way for a cavalry rush in the centre which swept everything before it and made the Russians masters of the whole triangle comprising Kolki, Rafalovka and Manevitch.

The capture of Letchnievka and Gruliatyn, around which violent fighting has been in progress for several days, has enabled the Russians to push their lines forward along the whole thirty-mile front extending between those two points. Thirty-five miles, on the average, now separates the Russian front from their immediate objective—Kovel.

PERSHING'S LAST PLANE DISABLED

Aviator Unhurt When Propeller Blade Smashes in Air.

Columbus, N. M., July 8.—The only available aeroplane at the field base of the American punitive expedition in Mexico was rendered unfit for service to-day when the propeller blade of the machine broke into splinters while in the air. The aviator, it is said, brought the plane to the ground and was unhurt.

Twelve biplanes of the aero squadron are idle here waiting for new steel propellers, ordered ten days ago.

Fresh Russian Forces Force Austrians Back

Austrian Headquarters, July 9.—The retirement of the northern and southern wings of the Austro-German army south of the Pripiet marshes was due to the superiority of the Russian forces. Fresh forces were thrown in and attack massed on attack regardless of losses.

Spurred on by the success of General von Bothmer's troops south of the Pripiet marshes, the Russian forces are employing huge masses of men in an effort to batter down the German resistance north of Baranovich and south of Lake Narocz. At the latter point, a counter attack was launched by the German part of the trenches they lost yesterday.

POSITION CRITICAL, GERMAN PAPER SAYS

London, July 8.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says: "We all know now that our position is critical, and we depend more than ever on the superiority of our leadership. What is important now is the proper utilization of our forces, which calls for weighty consideration."

"The immense responsibility devolving upon our staff in the West is terrible, but our fortress is firm."

AIR TORPEDOES BEAT TEUTONS

Work Fearful Havoc on Somme, German Observer Reports.

Berlin, July 7 (via London, July 8; delayed).—An eye-witness's account of the Anglo-French offensive is given in dispatches from Lieutenant Dambitsch, one of the editors of the "Zeitung am Mittag," whose company was stationed in the trenches near the Somme River.

The lieutenant was wounded in the preparatory bombardment, but was there long enough to see the almost indescribable destruction wrought in the front line trenches by the artillery. He says the massively built positions had been regarded as virtually indestructible and impregnable, but the event proved that the progress in the development of offensive tactics since the September offensive had not been realized.

"Right at the beginning of the artillery preparation," says the lieutenant, "the enemy showed the Germans a new thing in the destruction of observation balloons. An aviator swooped down on one of these and shot fire balls from above, a burst of flame marking the end of the balloon."

Bomb-Proofs Blown Aloft.

"The second day's bombardment, June 26, brought another surprise in the shape of aerial mines of unheard of calibre, which were thrown in incredible numbers. The explosion of the first air torpedo shattered by its tremendous detonation the windows of the bomb-proofs and threw up a massive pillar of black earth perhaps a hundred yards. This showered the whole neighborhood with roofs, bricks and earth. This was a regular Vesuvius eruption."

"The destructive effects of this uninterrupted throwing of the heaviest bombs were almost immediately visible. The entrances to the bomb-proofs were buried and the inmates had to be removed."

A few minutes later an orderly, sent with a message to the left of a company, returned, reporting that the trench had been completely levelled. Lieutenant Dambitsch, going to observe, saw as far as the eye could reach crater after crater six feet deep, the earth between being torn up in a wild, high chaos of trench timbers and wire entanglements.

Months of Work Gone.

"The work of day and night for nine months," says the chronicler, "has been destroyed in a few minutes. Report after report arrived of bombproofs demolished by aerial torpedoes, burying the inmates. The trenches became rapidly levelled, communication between the sections being very difficult. The only means of progress was to dash from crater to crater fully exposed to the enemy fire while crossing the intervening ridges. Finally he arrived after a period of intense danger and found the left platoon of the company in the same condition as the right platoon. A number of men were still buried in the demolished bombproofs. Their comrades worked for hours extricating them."

"During this work an intrepid battalion surgeon arrived with an oxygen apparatus and stood for hours under a heavy artillery fire ministering to the badly buried and attempting to revive those asphyxiated."

French Artillery Helped.

"The bombardment continued without cessation, aerial torpedoes being hurled from ranges such as were never before known for mine throwers. The French artillery pounded every yard of ground with an intense fire of big shells."

The lieutenant describes how well-coordinated reinforcements were sent at night, "quite as much to assist in digging out those buried as to contribute to the defence." He was leading them to positions among the demoralized trenches, when he and his orderly were wounded by an exploding torpedo. They were sent to the hospital, thus missing the infantry attacks.

FRENCH TAKE TWO VILLAGES; NEAR PERONNE

British Sweep On at Contalmaison and Ovivillers.

6,000 GERMANS TAKEN IN WEEK

Allies Lose Heavily—Aim to Cut Big Teuton Wedge.

London, July 8.—Foch's troops have resumed the attack. With the British on the north hammering steadily at the line they weakened yesterday, the French began their second assault in the fierce battle in Picardy.

Rain that made the ground heavy and fog that dimmed the enemy's trenches and spread a screen before the German guns failed to check the advance. The vigor of the first day's rush has not been lost.

The French forces wrested Hardcourt and Mamelon from the Germans and so forced a way close to the railway that runs from Comble to Peronne, the immediate goal of the Allied offensive on the Somme.

Meanwhile, the British again assailed the Thiepval-Montauban line, where they succeeded yesterday in dislodging the German wedge centring on Contalmaison. They won the Bois de Trones and a farm southeast of the wood and advanced near Ovivillers.

British Advance Half a Mile.

Reports from the British front relate that in this attack Haig's troops pushed onward along a considerable front and penetrated to a depth of half a mile. At Contalmaison, too, these reports assert, the British made considerable progress.

Thus, while the Russians, on the long line from Pripiet to Bukovina, keep up their relentless offensive, both armies on the West are attacking in full force. In both Russia and France the Teuton lines are being slowly pressed back, and the great German dilemma, which arose when Allied armies assailed Teuton lines on two fronts at the same time, becomes more pressing daily.

The Germans are resisting fiercely on both fronts. There seems little doubt that this Allied drive in the West, which must proceed through a maze of trenches and works fortified with twenty months' work, makes progress at heavy cost. The Crown Prince's attack on Verdun proved how expensive were such operations.

British Losses Heavy.

Berlin tells how enormous numbers of British dead remained before the German positions yesterday after the artillery and machine guns had torn ghastly holes in the masses of British troops rushing against the German positions. But all reports from the front agree that the heavy toll has not lessened the vigor of the assault.

This is attested to by the French official statement to-night. "In thirty-five minutes," it says, "our infantry, by reason of the vigor of the attack, was in possession of the objects aimed at."

The gains the Allied forces made to-day have aided in clearing the way for the resumption of the attack on Peronne. Until the British wiped out the Thiepval-Contalmaison wedge, yesterday, the French were unable to advance, for their flank was unprotected.

Aim at German Wedge.

Between Hardecourt and Clerly there runs another German wedge, and until this is eliminated the frontal attack on Peronne must wait. With the ground north cleared by the British, the French were able to attack this wedge to-day. They loosened it, and wedge to-day. They loosened it, and the next assault will probably drive it out. Then the advance on Peronne directly from the west can be resumed at Boscourt.

According to reports from Holland, Belgium has been denuded of German soldiers to meet the Anglo-French offensive, and the railway stations, even